

NAZIS SURRENDER TO U.S. TROOPS

CIO Delegates to Push FDR's Order For Roll-Back

More than 200 CIO leaders, representing the CIO's 500,000 members in Greater New York, will go to Washington tomorrow to call on all New York members of Congress and the heads of government war agencies to demand 100 per cent support for and the immediate execution of President Roosevelt's order to roll back prices to their Sept. 15, 1942 level and adoption of other measures necessary to "a genuine economic stabilization program."

CIO, AFL Fight Connally Bill

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The CIO and the AFL joined today in urging members of the House to defeat the Connally anti-strike bill which developed as a serious threat to the labor movement following John L. Lewis' strike in coal.

At a closed session tomorrow morning, the House Military Affairs Committee is scheduled to take action on the anti-labor measure.

It is expected that the committee will act favorably on the measure and will make it even more drastic by tagging on to it Rep. Howard Smith's sweeping anti-strike bill.

AFL President William Green charged that the Connally bill "was conceived by those who are fundamentally opposed to labor" and passed "at a period when the minds of the members of the United States Senate were aroused and inflamed because of a threatened coal strike."

Green said that the members of the AFL are determined to live up to their no-strike pledge, and added: "I protest against these splendid workers being made the victims of feeling and passion created by an incident over which they had no control and in which they were in no way involved."

Green said that the passage of an anti-strike law would reduce workers to a "condition of involuntary servitude."

Nathan Cowan, CIO legislative representative, took sharp issue with statements made by Rep. Andrew J. May, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, to the effect that hearings are not necessary.

Cowan pointed out in a letter to May that the bill "was substantially written on the Senate floor in the heat of a debate and without any committee hearings or deliberations on its effect on labor relations, on morale and on war production."

He described the bill as a "serious danger to the orderly labor relations required for top war production."

RAF Sinks 9 Tokio Ships in Burma

(Daily Worker London Bureau)

NEW DELHI, May 10 (UP).—Royal Air Force fliers struck heavy blows yesterday at Japanese shipping moving up the Ayeyar River in western Burma toward Buthidaung, strategic village evacuated by the British last week. It was announced today.

A British communiqué said fighter planes had sunk five supply sampans and blown up a petrol barge near Buthidaung, sent another four sampans to the bottom below Buthidaung, 30 miles southeast of Buthidaung. They also damaged river transport at Thauingdara.

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DAILY WORKER
EVERY DAY

WLB Says Pay Raises Haven't Boosted Prices

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The National War Labor Board today knocked the props from under the argument of Congressional labor-baiters that wage increases have accounted for skyrocketing rises in prices.

In a report to the Senate, WLB said that it has so effectively controlled wage increases since September, 1942, that they have not added perceptibly, either directly or indirectly, to the cost of living burden of the American people.

WLB thus made it plain to Congress that it has held the wage sector of the anti-inflation line.

And in effect it posed the question of what Congress was going to do to hold the other sectors of the line.

This question was all the more pertinent in view of the strong drive in Congress to kill OPA's plan for rolling back food prices by means of subsidies to processors.

BYRD'S RESOLUTION

WLB's report was called for by a resolution passed by the Senate and introduced by Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia—apparently designed to show that WLB was shovelling out huge wage increases.

The report showed just the reverse.

In a letter of transmittal, WLB Chairman William H. Davis pointed out that wage adjustments given

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Set Week for School Aid To Soviets

By Harry Raymond

New York City schools were told yesterday by Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade to set aside one day during the week of May 24 to collect items of clothing for Russian War Relief.

This decision for a one-day school house drive for the aid of Soviet citizens who have been the victims of Nazism, refuted a pro-Axis campaign launched in the Hearst Journal.

The delegation will be headed by officers of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, central body for the CIO's 280 unions in the metropolitan area.

Grade Labeling

Foe Quits OPA

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Lou R. Maxon, the Detroit advertising man whose removal as OPA Information Director, was demanded by organized labor, has handed in his resignation.

The Daily Worker has learned that Maxon's resignation will take effect on July 1.

Maxon is one of the most influential of the clique of anti-price control officials which now dominates OPA.

He was one of the leaders of the fight against grade labelling within OPA at the same time that his advertising firm had as clients companies such as H. J. Heinz & Co., which have a vested interest in opposing grade labelling.

Maxon was also connected with a Detroit company which sold sandwiches filled with maggots to workers at the Ford Bomber Plant at Willow Run.

It was after he had openly opposed grade labelling that OPA's Labor Advisory Committee of CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods demanded his removal.

While labor groups and officials in OPA who believe in price control were glad to get the news that Maxon will resign, they were chary about halting this development as a far-reaching victory.

Maxon claimed when he took the OPA job that he would keep it only for a limited time. And he has succeeded within the few months of his service in doing considerable damage in impeding effective price control.

The anti-price control clique is now so well entrenched in OPA that one resignation will not have too much decisive effect.

Ehrenburg Writes: 'Africa Finished, Europe Lies Ahead'

By Ilya Ehrenburg

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, May 10.—One more chapter of the war is finished—Hitler has lost Africa. Hitler dreamed of the laurels of the Corsican. But Hitler did not get to Moscow; neither did he get to see the Pyramids.

What are the visions now before his eyes? Sicily or Dalmatia? The results of the African campaign must not be underestimated. It cost the Axis a million men. True, this figure also includes a great number of second grade ones—Italians. The African campaign cost

Germany vast quantities of equipment, planes and tanks.

Hitler clung to Africa for all he was worth for fear of losing Europe. He knew that Africa meant postponement of his doom. Now the barrier has been overcome.

In 36 hours the war has reached the gates of Europe. The days of reckoning have come for the Italian jackal. Today Rome was to celebrate "Africa Day," the traditional holiday for the Italian "Empire." I wonder what these celebrations will be like. Perhaps some hundred Bersaglieri, their uniforms drenched, will swim ashore to tell their compatriots about their last hours in Tunisia.

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Lewis Hatching New Coal Walkout

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

The threat of a general coal strike at midnight of May 18 was renewed yesterday as district machine men of John L. Lewis prepared for an open challenge to the government on that date.

From Columbus, Ohio, came an announcement by John Owens, President of Dist. 8, United Mine Workers, that Ohio's 25,000 miners would be out by that date unless the operators signed a contract.

This announcement followed similar notices by John Basore, president of the Western Pennsylvania, Dist. 9 and John Mark, president of Central Pennsylvania's Dist. 4.

Further indication that Lewis machine men are laying the ground for the strike by a campaign of intimidation, came from Uniontown, Pa., where Local 774 of the UMW of the Tower Hill Mine of the Pittsburgh Steel Co. fired 25 members each for heeding the President's call and returning to work on May 1.

The miners responded to the President's call when he asked all miners to be back at work by 10 A. M. May 1.

Secretary Joseph Oddu of the local merely explained that the miners worked without a contract and therefore violated the union's rules.

At Washington the War Labor Board's panel heard spokesmen of the southern coal operators. Former Senator Edward Burke, spokesman for the operators, was rebuked by chairman Morris L. Cooke of the panel for a remark questioning the patriotism of the coal miners.

There were still no representatives of the UMW, Lewis persisting in his refusal to recognize the WLB.

Indications that passage of the Ruml Plan will mean increased taxation for the low-income taxpayer were seen in the testimony of Federal Reserve Board Chairman Marriner S. Eccles before the House Banking and Currency Committee today.

Eccles urged that at least 50 per cent of war expenditures be raised through taxation, instead of the present 30 per cent. If some measure that provided for payment by the wealthy of the skip-year tax were adopted, then several million dollars more would be raised through taxation during this war period.

If the Ruml Plan is passed, and Eccles' recommendation is accepted in some form, then that several billion dollars will have to be made up through higher tax rates and lower exemptions on current income. This will inevitably hit the small taxpayer.

U. S. Sub Shells Japan's Mainland

(By United Press)

(Undated).—An Allied submarine, presumably American, surfaced off the southeastern coast of Hokkaido, Japan, Sunday night, and shelled the shore, the Japanese radio acknowledged Monday.

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Red Army Drives Deeper Into Kuban

LONDON, May 10 (UP).—The Soviet Union, girding for a spring campaign which it believes may bring the decisive test against the Axis on the Eastern Front, put its entire transport system under martial law today as its forces in the Kuban smashed farther into the heart of enemy defenses.

President Mikhail I. Kalinin, in the name of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, signed a decree Sunday putting all workers engaged in marine and river transport under martial law, the Moscow Radio announced in a broadcast recorded here. Railroad workers had been put under martial law April 11.

The martial law decrees were intended to guarantee the greatest possible efficiency at a time when the Red Army drive in the Kuban, the swift and powerful, it small, clashed on other fronts and the amazing Soviet air raids on German communication centers foretold the early opening of big scale actions.

SENATE TO DEBATE Ruml GRAB PLAN

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Chairman Walter F. George of the Senate Finance Committee today obtained unanimous Senate consent to open floor debate Wednesday on the Ruml Skip-A-Year tax bill, bitterly opposed by labor.

The Ruml Plan was approved by the Senate Finance Committee, after it was voted down by the House of Representatives in favor of the Robertson-Forand Bill. While both provide for pay-as-you-go taxation, the Ruml Plan excuses the wealthy of all 1942 income taxes while the Robertson-Forand measure would excuse the small taxpayer entirely, and make the wealthy pay up to 80 per cent of their 1942 taxes over a three-year period.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, May 10 (UP).—All Axis resistance has ended north and west of Tunis and Allied armies were reported today to have cracked the Cap Bon defense line while Allied air and sea forces smashed many small boats loaded with fleeing Nazi troops in an every-man-for-himself Dunkerque.

Axis losses mounted to a staggering toll.

Front reports said that 31,000 enemy troops and six generals had surrendered unconditionally in the American sector alone, where thousands more still were to be counted. It was believed the total captives for the six-month campaign now numbered more than 100,000 while the enemy's losses in killed or wounded were estimated at 43,000.

SURRENDER TO YANKS

The Germans laid down their arms all along the American front below Bizerte and west of Tunis at 1 P. M. Sunday when German Maj. Gen. Krause acceded to the "unconditional surrender" terms of U. S. Maj. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, official reports disclosed.

Until midnight Saturday, the Germans had resisted fiercely for every yard as the Americans drove them back on the beaches. Then, at 3 A. M., the Americans delivered a powerful attack and broke through to the coast with tanks just in time to prevent several thousand German troops from escaping in small sailing craft.

At 11 A. M. three German officers went to the American lines under a flag of truce and received Bradley's unconditional terms which once were first voiced by Gen. U. S. Grant in the Civil War and later echoed by President Roosevelt at Casablanca as the Allies' goal in this war.

Krause complied two hours later. The Americans at once began the task of classifying huge quantities of captured material and arranging transport for the thousands of prisoners to the rear.

Included among the prisoners taken by the Americans were 1,000 members of the no longer active German Africa Air Force.

BRITISH SMASH TO CAPE

Bitter fighting still raged meanwhile near the base of Cap Bon Peninsula the enemy's last sanctuary in Africa, where a strong German rear guard was battling to cover the retirement of the enemy remnants—estimated variously from 40,000 to 100,000 men—onto the peninsula.

But late Sunday British tank formations, which had not relaxed their pressure after the lightning sweep to Tunis, forced a breach in the fiercely defended enemy position at Hammam Liff, 19 miles southeast of Tunis, front reports said.

A tank spearhead drove on two miles east of the town despite intense enemy resistance.

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Franco Talks But His Words Are Goebbels'

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Spain's fascist dictator Francisco Franco yesterday junked all pretenses of "neutrality" and delivered a message from Hitler to the United Nations urging a negotiated peace.

Franco tossed a two-pronged Axis weapon onto the world scene at just the moment when the Allies, victorious in Africa, move toward a European offensive. His speech, delivered at Almeria, dovetails with Axis technique which consistently seeks to counter Allied military blows with disruptive "diplomatic" maneuvers among the United Nations.

"We have arrived at a so-called dead end in the fight," the dictator declared. "No betterment is strong enough to destroy his adversary."

Earlier, he commented: "The world has been at war for three years and it's time that peace be considered in order to undo hatred and bring the nations together."

NEGOTIATED PEACE AIM

Double aims attach to the proposal. First purpose is to thrust aside the "unconditional surrender" policy firmly laid down by the United Nations at Casablanca.

Falling that, the Franco speech is designed to give directives to Hitler agents, defectors, appeasers and disrupters in the camp of the United Nations on a blocking action. They're told in effect: carry through delaying moves against the second front and against the carrying out of President Roosevelt's program, while the Axis shifts its line.

"We who look serenely on (1) judge that it is madness to retard peace," the fascist dictator said. "I say this because behind this facade there is something worse. There is Communism, pushing. Russian barbarism is awaiting its prize—the anti-European, the denial of our civilization, the destruction of all that is dear and precious to us."

The voice is the voice of Franco but the words are the words of Goebbels.

The American State Department, which has clung to diplomatic relations with Spain despite marked evidences of Axis control up to now, today can look to Franco's own declarations where all may read that what is "dear" and "precious" to him is a Hitler regime.

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Soviets Say Africa Paces Invasion Blow

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, May 10.—The Soviet press is widely commenting on the brilliant victory of the Allies in Tunisia. The well-known military commentator, I. Yermashin, writes in Izvestia that the rout of the Italo-German troops in Tunisia opens up a new page in the course of the struggle of the people of Europe and the whole world against their bitterest enemy, Hitlerite tyranny.

"Soon the sword of Damocles—a two front war in Europe—will come down on the Italo-German coalition," he declares. "Herein lies the significance of the rout of the Hitlerite troops in Africa."

"A powerful and decisive utilization of this brilliant achievement—such is the task of the nearest future."

"Actually the war in Africa is finished. The rout of the Italo-German troops in Tunisia is a fact which cannot be estimated other than as the defeat of the fascist bloc in the struggle for really important positions at the southern approaches to Europe."

AXIS STRATEGY COLLAPSES

More than this, the present battles complete the collapse of Hitler's entire strategy in Africa. Two odd years ago Rommel came to Africa with four of his divisions and 11 Italian divisions. It was by no means accidental that Fuehrer Hitler was unable to dispatch strong forces to Africa. The situation on the Soviet-German front tied his hands.

Rommel fully realized his role. First and foremost his task consisted in driving a wedge between the west and east. Precisely, the

diversion of Allied forces from Europe and the concentration of their efforts on a remote front constituted the paramount strategic aim of the Italo-German forces in Africa. Precisely this aim drew Rommel to the Nile; precisely in pursuance of this was he twice compelled to "viciously break away from the enemy," that is, retreat under the blows of the British troops.

"Both Rommel and Hitler made their greatest mistake in that they were incapable of foreseeing that their adventure on this remote front was inevitably bound to bring about the prerequisites for a Second Front closer to the vital centers of Germany."

"A sharp turn in the situation occurred last Autumn when the collapse of Hitler's principal strategic

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Captives Seize Captors

TUNIS, May 9 (Delayed) (UP).

Sgt. Stanley Jespel, Newcastle, Pa., and Pvt. Peter Daly, Fort Jervis, N. Y., found themselves suddenly transformed from captives to captors when British tanks crashed into Tunis Friday. It was disclosed today.

They were marching toward the docks as prisoners: to sail for Europe when the British arrived. "The guards were panicked," Jespel said. "They gave up their rifles and said they were our prisoners. At first we didn't know what to do but we soon got the situation under control."



The Shoemaker Helps Nail Hitler

By Beth McHenry

The shoemaker has so much work piled up for him to do that he just sits back and laughs sometimes. When a customer comes in and wants a rush job he gives the kind of a look that withers Mr. Rush down to Mr. Slow. Who you think you are, says the shoemaker, you the President or just the Mayor. Ha-ha, says the shoemaker, you just got to wait.

The shoemaker has his hands full all right, and sometimes he thinks maybe he ought to close up shop. No Sullivan heels and the leather's getting funny, he says, no metal tips and no help. But he just laughs and hammers away. You just got to wait, he says over and over, you just got to wait. Ha-ha, he says, the shop she's full of shoes.

The shoemaker had a partner who went into the Army. They used to work good together. The partner did the heel taps and the shims and the shoemaker

Dunkirk and Bataan Avenged

By a Veteran Commander

AS THE American and British soldiers stormed toward Bizerte and Tunisia, they doubtless felt that they had, respectively, to avenge Bataan and Dunkirk. And they did, with interest. The losses inflicted on the Axis armed forces since the battle of the Mareth Line probably exceed the losses inflicted on Allied forces at Bataan and Dunkirk. All in all, the Axis will probably have lost about 200,000 men in Tunisia when the last "chickens" are counted in that death trap which is Cape Bon.

The Allied victory was unexpectedly swift thanks to the daring thrust of General Bradley's U. S. Infantry toward Bizerte and the equally daring thrust of British armor to Tunis.

The French cooperated gallantly in the north and in the center around Pont-du-Fahs. General Anderson, in addition to his push to Tunis, quickly flank-marched from Tunis southward and sealed off the Cape Bon peninsula. This cut the remaining Axis armies in two, forming two pockets—one in the triangle Tebourba-Zaghouan-Kledia and the other on Cape Bon.

Thus the "strategy of geography" and the brilliant tactics of the Allied commanders provided the makings of a magnificent victory, more complete and more swift than could have been expected by the most confirmed optimist.

However, that same "strategy of geography" will prevent the Allied armies from using the momentum—physical and psychological—they have acquired in this last phase of the African campaign, for from now on the sea will lie between them and their opponents. A new accumulation of energy, physical and moral will be necessary in order to clear the "water-jump."

Preparation for this is going on full blast, with 400 American bombers raining destruction on Palermo on a scale unprecedented heretofore in the Mediterranean theatre. Pantelleria, the Italian "Malta" also was blasted, and so were ports in Sicily.

Axis armies on Cape Bon are cut off on land and face the guns of the British Navy standing off-shore. The finality of the defeat is further emphasized by the Germans themselves who have now "entrusted" the command of the remainder of the Axis troops in Tunisia to the Italian general Messe. What supreme cynicism!

THE Soviet communique announces that during the past week 930 Axis planes have been destroyed or damaged on the Eastern Front, with the loss of 235 Soviet planes. This, as far as we can recall, is the highest weekly toll since the beginning of the war. During the first 15 weeks of the war, when air losses were tremendous, the average was 800 enemy planes and 350 Soviet planes. During the remaining 84 weeks the average of air losses was probably near the 250 mark for German planes and 100 for Soviet planes.

The pattern of Soviet aerial operations is very interesting. It continues in three "zones." One zone is the deep rear of the enemy, approximately 500 miles west of the front (Danzig-Brest-Litovsk-Constantza). The second zone is the zone of enemy deployment, some 150-200 miles from the front (Minsk-Gomel-Kremenchug-Yalta) and the third zone is the immediate tactical rear of the enemy, less than 100 miles from the front. The ability of the Soviet Air Force to cover the three zones almost simultaneously is astounding.

Fierce land battles are raging on three sectors—Veliki Luki, Lissichansk (Donetz) and Novorossiisk. In the former and latter the Red Army is on the offensive, while at Lissichansk the Germans are being beaten back.

IT DEVELOPED during the week-end that our forces had secured bases in the Aleutians within a few minutes' flight from Kiska. This explains our ability to bomb Kiska and Attu at the rate of 10-12 times a day.

British and Indian troops have evacuated their last foothold in Burma and have retired to the Indian border to await the end of the monsoons. The question is whether the Japanese will await the end of the monsoons, too. Let us hope so.

U. S. planes have bombed Canton heavily, downing 16 Japanese Zeros in the process.

The Japanese are making a series of offensive attempts in the area of Tungting Lake, but are having no success, so far. The ability of the Chinese armies to resist is perfectly amazing when one takes into consideration the fact that they must be getting practically no supplies from the outside world.

U.S. Pilots Down 22 Planes in Canton Raid

CHUNGKING, May 10 (UP).—American fliers destroyed at least 22 Japanese planes and heavily damaged ground installations in their attack Saturday on enemy airfields at Canton, nerve center of Japanese air operations in the Far East and the Southwest Pacific, a communique from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said today. One U. S. medium bomber was lost.

Four motorized Liberators, which recently reinforced Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's 14th Air Force, and Billy Mitchell medium bombers loosed more than 80,000 pounds of bombs on the T'ieh and White Cloud airbases at Canton with "complete accuracy."

The American attack undoubtedly seriously crippled Japanese air power in a widespread area. The communique said the installations smashed at the Canton airfields were "important as training, assembly and staging points of Japanese air activities in China, Indo-China, Burma, and the Southwest Pacific."

The Chinese High Command announced tonight that heavy fighting was continuing on the north shore of Tungting Lake, in northern Hunan, and south of the Yangtze River, in southern Hupeh, where the Japanese scored no decisive successes during the past 24 hours in their multipronged drive on Chinese rice-growing centers. New enemy attempts to land on the south shore of Tungting Lake again were repulsed, a communique said.

Chinese troops killed a number of Japanese in raids last night on enemy positions near Ichang, on the north bank of the Yangtze in western Hupeh.

In Chekiang province the Japanese lost more than 100 men in an abortive drive on Chinese positions west of the air base town of Kinkwa, the communique announced.

North Africa Democratic Activity Reviving

La Lutte Sociale

Organe du Parti Communiste d'Algérie

Un chef militaire de l'ordre: STALINE

Les villes soviétiques au combat

Un groupe de parti membres responsables pour l'attaque de l'air de l'ennemi, selon les renseignements de l'ordre, les villes soviétiques au combat.

Un groupe de parti membres responsables pour l'attaque de l'air de l'ennemi, selon les renseignements de l'ordre, les villes soviétiques au combat.

Un groupe de parti membres responsables pour l'attaque de l'air de l'ennemi, selon les renseignements de l'ordre, les villes soviétiques au combat.

Labor Winning Back Rights in Brazil

(By Allied Labor News)

BUENOS AIRES, May 10.—Longshoremen and maritime workers of Brazil, in a fraternal message received last week by the Federación Obrera Marítima and the Union Obrera Marítima, the two unions of Argentine maritime workers, express confidence that "Argentines and Brazilians will fight together to crush the barbarians of Nazi-fascism."

This is the first indication that Brazilian labor, after recovering some of its trade union rights, lost between 1937 and 1941 when pro-Nazi integralists held important positions in the government.

Until recently, Brazilian unions have been forbidden to communicate with unions in other Latin-American countries.

"Our enemies have tried to drive a wedge between the American countries, but the people of Brazil, and particularly the maritime workers, who in the course of their profession have often enjoyed the hospitality of the people of Argentina, repudiate their intrigues."

"The maritime workers know the profoundly democratic sentiments of the people of Argentina, their fighting traditions, their love for liberty and progress, their Pan-Americanism. We have not forgotten the noble gesture of General Justo [ex-President of Argentina, who died recently] in offering his services to the Brazilian nation; the mass demonstrations in his honor in Rio de Janeiro show the love of the Brazilians for their brothers of the Plata."

"This message of fraternity and unity is an additional proof that Nazi-fascist intrigues will not prosper. It is, at the same time, an expression of our deep confidence that Argentines and Brazilians will fight together to crush the barbarians of Nazi-fascism."

Repeating the historical words of Saens Pena, the maritime workers of Brazil send the following message to their brothers of the land of San Martin: "Toda una vez, nada nos separa" (everything unites us, nothing divides us).

The message, initiated by Jelmires Belo da Conceicao, seamen's representative in the Labor Department of the League for National Defense, was approved by the Brazilian Minister of Labor.

It is signed by Aldemar Beltran, president of the Federación Obrera Marítima; Joao Batista de Almeida, president of the Union of Seamen, Marine Cooks and Bakers; and presidents of unions of Purser, Engineers, Firemen, Naval Officers, Waiters and Stewards, Carpenters, Radio-telegraphists and Marine Mechanics.

Gen. Chiang Hails Victory in Tunisia

CHUNGKING, May 10 (UP).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today cabled congratulations to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill on the Allied victory in Tunisia.

Chiang's cable to President Roosevelt said:

"On behalf of the Chinese Army and people I offer my hearty congratulations on the signal successes of the American and British troops in North Africa. The gallantry of the Allied troops under the able Command of (Gen. Dwight D.) Eisenhower and (Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G.) Alexander cannot fail to be a source of encouragement and inspiration to our army and people. The victory of Allied arms in this theater I am sure will hasten the total collapse of the aggressor nations."

"Therefore, let me remind Mr. Zedekis of the following incidents preceding the overthrow of the Smetona regime. Here is the story:

"In the Spring of 1939 at the insistence of the Nazi government the Lithuanians surrendered the city of Memel and the district without any fuss.

"Soon the Nazis began massing troops on the Lithuanian border. The Soviet government did not like it, and summoned Premier Antanas Merkys, to Moscow, where V. Molotov in plain language told Merkys what the Soviet government thought of the Smetona-Hitler deal."

"There and then Molotov demanded that Lithuania permit the USSR to send an adequate force of Red troops into Lithuania to guard the vital points, for, as Molotov explained, Lithuania is in no position to defend herself against Germany."

"Whether Premier Merkys liked it, or not, Red Army garrisons were posted in Lithuania. The existence

But--Persecution of Communists Remains

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Democratic activities in North Africa are definitely reviving, according to information which the Daily Worker has been receiving through various channels, but the Algerian Communists in North Africa are still under great handicaps.

These handicaps are all the more ranking because, as we have just learned, it was a group of 200 Republicans, most of them Communist Party members, who helped the Allies make their landings in Algeria.

One group of party members was responsible for taking over the airfield of Tafarua, about 20 miles outside of Oran, according to reliable information.

JAIL COMMUNISTS

Despite this, according to a leaflet—see adjoining column—as late as Feb. 26, a whole group of Algerian Communists were being sentenced to prison terms, from one to five years and 60,000 franc fines.

One of them, says the leaflet, is the father of seven children, of whom two are actually fighting with Gen. Henri Giraud's forces.

We have no way of knowing whether such persecutions have ceased since February but we do know, that although the 27 French Communist Deputies have been freed, the Communists of Algeria and Morocco proper are still illegal.

Even the freed deputies, while at

Paraguay Labor Being Terrorized

(By Allied Labor News)

BUENOS AIRES, May 10.—The systematic campaign of terror against Paraguayan labor, begun with the arrest of more than a hundred labor and student leaders last Dec. 3, has been intensified in recent weeks.

After a nationwide manhunt, according to information reaching Paraguayan union officials in exile in Argentina, Asuncion police have arrested student leaders Alfredo Alcorde, Cesar Delmas, Arsenio Ibanez and Victoriano Baez, and the following labor leaders, who went into hiding after the December arrests: Gilberto Torres, Frederico Martinez, Alonso Acosta and Juan Ramirez.

Ramirez was so badly beaten that he is reported dying.

The Paraguayan Commission to Aid Democracies, made up of exiles here and in Uruguay who maintain regular contact with underground labor groups in Paraguay, is organizing a campaign of protest throughout Latin America against recent denials of democratic rights by Gen. Higinio Morinigo's government.

The Frente de Guerra (War Front), a pro-Axis organization with many partisans in the government and the police, is allowed to pursue its anti-labor activities unchecked.

Cirilo Aguayo, a founder of the CTAL and one of the imprisoned heads of the Confederacion Trabajadores del Paraguay (CTP), and Augusto Canete, a student leader, are subjected to almost unbelievable treatment in the Asuncion Public Prison. They are kept in cells with no roofs and Frente de Guerra jailers torture them constantly and do not allow them to sleep.

Under similar treatment, longshoremen's leader Juan Solari died last month in prison.

The recent presidential elections in Paraguay, which resulted in the reelection of Gen. Morinigo for a five-year term, "violated the fundamental principles of democracy,"

according to a statement issued by the CTP executive committee in exile last week.

Since the CTP was suppressed by Gen. Morinigo shortly after he took office in 1940, CTP headquarters have been located in Buenos Aires.

"The procedure adopted by the government has a decided Nazi tinge," the statement says. "Expression of the popular will was made impossible by the exclusion of labor, the political parties and other democratic organizations. This was an affront to the democratic aspirations of the people of Paraguay."

"The results of the elections cannot be considered the expression of the will of the people of Paraguay. The CTP is convinced that the destiny of the workers, the improvement of working conditions and the normal operation of the trade unions depend on the restoration of political democracy."

"Immediately upon the arrival of Antanas Smetona in Germany, Lithuanian refugees were organized by the Minister of Lithuania in Berlin, Col. Kazys Skirpa, into so-called 'Free Lithuanian' units with the consent and approval of the Nazi government.

"And during the invasion of Lithuania, June 22, 1941, the 'Free Lithuanians' aided the Nazi troops. "At this time some of the anti-Soviet Lithuanian language papers in the United States, printed special editions proclaiming Hitler Lithuania's liberator."

"But if the sentiment of the people of Lithuania were to be tested I believe it would be safe to assume that the majority of Lithuanians would vote for remaining with the Soviet Union."

"The State Department has not given out its views on this, but I believe it will, and ultimately change its mind about maintaining legations and consulates staffed with officials who do not represent anybody."

"Respectfully yours, "Casimir P. PALMER, Former director of Military Intelligence and Citizens' Safety Dept., in Lithuania.

Justice & Liberte' attend le Peuple algerien

Le Peuple algerien attend le jour de la liberte'

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Negro Elks Urge Rape Case Action

By Ann Rivington

The Negro Elks, not only in Brooklyn, but throughout New York State, are throwing every energy into the campaign to reopen the case against four white hoodlums identified by a 17-year-old Negro girl as having committed a mass rape upon her on Feb. 17, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

Leaders of the Elks expressed the organization's anger that the metropolitan press has been silent on the whole case, and that the Kings County grand jury because of alleged "lack of evidence," failed to indict the girl's attackers.

Thomas Cowan, civil liberties chairman of the Brooklyn Elks, announced that a borough-wide citizens' committee has been formed, to see that the case is reopened and the rapists are brought to justice.

Samuel Newberger, attorney who fought the Oklahoma cases, he stated, is acting in behalf of the girl's uncle, Joseph Poline, and of the committee, to see that justice is done.

Set Week For Soviet Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

borough presidents' offices, which had been requested by Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs for use in the drive, could not be used.

Borough Presidents Jas. J. Lyons of the Bronx and John J. Cashmore of Brooklyn sought a ruling from Thatcher on the matter after Isaacs had asked them to aid in the Russian relief drive.

Thatcher wrote that the Isaacs proposal "would be an unauthorized use of city property and an illegal direction of city employees to perform work outside their employment, constituting a misdemeanor."

Advised of the Thatcher ruling, Isaacs, former Manhattan Borough President, said:

"I had hoped these officials would be able to participate in this campaign to gather clothing for Russia. I believe the cause to be a worthy one. As Borough President I observed the laws of the City Charter, but for worthy causes I always made an effort to stretch my powers to the limit."

Asked for comment on the Thatcher decision, Mayor LaGuardia glumly shook his head and said: "Well, you have to look in books to turn down those things."

"He understood to be referring to Thatcher's legislative attitude, drawn from lawbooks."

LEGISLATIVE PETTIFOGGING
Many observers at City Hall scoffed at the idea that city automobiles could not be used to collect aid for allies in the war against Hitler.

It was pointed out that if the Thatcher ruling stood the practice, long in vogue in city departments, of using city trucks to carry department ball teams and equipment to city workers' outings would have to be canceled.

Likewise affected by the ruling would be Department of Sanitation outings, in which department trucks are used to carry employees to special employee events.

LYONS TRUCKS IDLE
Lyons' first opposition concerning the use of city trucks, it was noted, came when they were requested to aid the worthy cause of Russian war relief.

Hundreds of trucks of the borough presidents' offices are at present idle and available for war relief work, it was learned. These are the vehicles taken out of street-paving service because of the lack of asphalt.

The Thatcher ruling came as a surprise to some local persons engaged in allied war relief, for, it was pointed out, Thatcher is a member of the Board of Directors of Russian War Relief, Inc., which directs the work of volunteer Soviet aid in this country.

Urban League Report Shows How Negroes Rallied to War

By Eugene Gordon

A "refashioning of our whole domestic and international economy" began to take place in the first year of the United States at war against fascism, says the annual report of the National Urban League, just issued.

During this time "the mood and resolution of Negro Americans sobered and stiffened" along with the stiffening mood and resolution of other Americans. Among the Negro people's spokesmen "there has been stress on problems of 'race' as such, and more emphasis on problems of democracy."

The Urban League sees "white leadership" as accepting "a common responsibility with that of Negroes for correcting situations where racial discrimination threatens not only the Negro's social future but also the nation's chances of winning a democratic victory."

The report takes heed of the fact also that the Negro people, basically this country's reservoir of resilience against reaction, "has broadened the scope of its objectives to include the whole welfare of the American community," meanwhile protecting the Negro's special interests.

With a half million Negroes under arms or in training for armed service—with Negro workers counted by the hundreds of thousands in vital war occupa-

A Pair of Quints



The five Dionnes launched five Liberty ships at the Walter Butler Shipyards, in Superior, Wis., over the week-end. While Mr. and Mrs. Dionne, and four of the five look on, Yvonne swings a bottle across the prow of the fifth ship sent down the ways. Making their first trip to the United States, the Quints, now nine years old, arrived at the yards by special train to sponsor the launchings.

AFL Body Asks Roll Back, Hits Fresno Appeal

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 10.—The Springfield Central Labor Union unanimously rejected a proposal from the Fresno, California, Central Labor Council to oppose the recent Executive Order for wage and price stabilization.

The Fresno proposal had apparently been sent him all over the country. It says Labor is wrong in emphasizing the fight to roll back prices rather than in fighting against the Executive Order and in seeking to break the "Little Steel" formula.

The Springfield workers will continue to fight to roll back prices instead. Present wages will meet living costs, if these costs are reduced to the levels of May, 1942, they say.

Camouflage Experts Wanted

The War Department has asked the film industry to provide 75 additional technicians for voluntary induction in the newly organized 940th Engineer Camouflage Battalion. Especially required are the services of experienced studio workers such as carpenters, property men, grips, riggers, scene painters and landscape architects.



Tag Days for Africa Prisoners This Week

Merchant seamen, fur, food and office workers, social service employees, retail clerks, municipal and Federal employees and more than a score of other fields in which organized labor is doing a win-the-war job will be represented among the thousands of Victory Volunteers who will man

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 425 Fourth Ave., sponsor of the tag days to be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, announced yesterday that more than 40 AFL and CIO unions are participating in this important fund-raising effort.

In addition, settlement houses, churches, YWO Lodges, American Labor Party clubs, parent-teacher groups, neighborhood Victory Clubs, Spanish organizations and other anti-fascist groups and individuals have answered the committee's appeal for volunteers to assist in the tag days.

Borough-wide centers have been set up in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, with main headquarters situated in the offices of the committee at 425 Fourth Ave. (corner of 29th St.).

The State Department's announcement to the committee last week that between 700 and 1,000 Spanish anti-fascists will arrive in Mexico from North Africa within the very near future makes more imperative the need to raise funds quickly for their relief. As a result, increased numbers of Victory Volunteers are being sought for assignment in key sections of the city during the tag days. The committee's offices will remain open late every night this week to issue collection cans.

To emphasize the noble cause for which Spanish Loyalists and International Brigades fought in Spain, principal slogans for the street collections will be:

"They Fought Fascism in Spain—Help Them to Fight Again."

"Give All You Can—They Gave All They Had."

"We Fought Fascism in Spain—Help Them to Fight Again."

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"Give All You Can—They Gave All They Had."

Defeatists Try To Block Trade Pact Extension

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UP).—Chairman Robert L. Doughton, D. N. C., of the House Ways and Means Committee today asked the House to extend the reciprocal trade program for another three years to promote the "peace, prosperity and well-being of the world."

The eyes of the world are focused today upon this legislative body," Doughton said in opening a two-day debate on extension of the act which expires June 30.

"We have again arrived at a cross roads in the foreign policy of this nation, and our friends and enemies alike are watching to see which turn we shall take."

Doughton argued for renewal of the trade act without modification, asserting:

"It seems obvious that repudiation or any curtailment of this measure, at this time, might well weaken the ties which bind together the United Nations, not only for the future, but during the prosecution of the war."

(Rep. Harold Knutson, R., Minn., attempted to dispute Doughton's claim that the program has justified itself. He spoke for the Republican forces seeking to block the reciprocal trade program.)

Doughton insisted that the evidence that the country has gained trade through the reciprocal trade program is "irrefragable" and has not been successfully contradicted by any witness before the Ways and Means Committee.

"There were many claims, allegations and a lot of hand-statistical performances intended to show that the increase in foreign trade of the United States since the inception of the program was due to some other cause than trade agreements," he added.

WLB Says Pay Raises Haven't Boosted Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

by the board "have had a microscopic effect upon prices."

Davis said that 99.8 per cent of the wage increases granted by WLB were the result of voluntary requests by employers or by both employers and unions.

And in these cases, comprising practically all wage increases granted, 99.3 per cent of the requests for wage adjustments were accompanied by company declarations that no increase in prices was necessary.

Two-thirds of the requests for price increases in the remaining four-fifths of one per cent of the cases were denied.

8 OUT OF 1,000
"In other words," Davis said, "the wage adjustments approved by the board as a result of all the voluntary wage applications affected prices in only eight cases out of three thousand."

Davis reported from September, 1942, to February, 1943, straight-time hourly rates in all manufacturing industries increased only 1.8 cents or 2.3 per cent which was only a third of the rise during the same months in the previous year.

He declared that even this figure "overstates the actual change in basic" wage rates since it includes factors such as upgrading and shifts to higher-paid jobs.

The WLB chairman emphasized that his agency has taken its part of the stabilization program seriously "notwithstanding the fact that the difficulties of the board have been increased by increases in the price of things which the wage and salary earners purchase."

WLB's report made it clear that its previous policy of adjusting wage inequalities had not boosted the cost of living to the American consumer.

WAGE INEQUALITIES

And it therefore appeared to bolster the contention of the board and of the labor movement that this power to take care of wage inequalities ought to be retained.

In the meantime WLB announced that it is powerless to grant equal pay for equal work by women unless the President's "hold the line" executive order is clarified.

WLB has already unanimously expressed the conviction that the executive order is "unworkable" in its present rigid form and asked Economic Stabilizer James P. Byrnes for clarification of the order.

Byrnes has not yet responded to the board's request.

"We cannot have all we want if our soldiers and sailors are to have all they need."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt

BUY WAR BONDS

Extend Blows to Europe --- Foster

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, May 10.—While American and Allied troops were mopping up the fascist forces in North Africa more than 4,000 Chicagoans turned out yesterday for a Communist Party rally to support President Roosevelt's plans for extending the offensive to the continent of Europe.

William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, called for fulfillment of the Casablanca decisions by the immediate opening of a second front in Europe.

Every mention of the second front was cheered enthusiastically by the representative audience.

In the big Armory at Michigan Avenue and 18th Street were Negroes and whites, war workers and mothers. There were hundreds of Polish Americans who demonstrated by attending the rally that the propaganda of the pro-fascist Polish Government-in-exile has not distracted them from the main task of winning the war quickly.

FOSTER ASSAILS LEWIS
Foster lashed out sharply at the attempts of John L. Lewis to prevent a second front by sabotaging war production.

"I predict," said Foster, "that if Lewis treacherously calls out the miners at the end of the 15 days, the miners will not respond."

The Communist leader charged that Lewis was plotting to gain control of the labor movement and provoke a wave of strikes "to paralyze war industries."

At the same time, Foster stressed the need of enabling the coal miners to produce more coal by assuring them an adequate living standard. He hailed the rank-and-file coal miners as "patriotic Americans."

Foster, who has led historic organizing campaigns among steel workers and packing house workers in this area, called upon all labor to mobilize politically in support of President Roosevelt's war policies. Only in this way, he said, could the defeatist, reactionary character of Congress be changed.

Napoleon Reed, a Negro stockyard worker, and Hans Allen, well-known singer, stirred the crowd with their songs.

New York YCL Tops 2,000 in Recruiting

New York State young Communists went over the 2,000 mark Sunday in their three-month drive for 2,750 new recruits, state headquarters of the Young Communist League announced today.

The figure at the close of the YCL Builders Assembly at Tom Mooney Hall Sunday afternoon was 2,018 new members.

The drive, which ends May 31, originally had as its goal 2,500 new members, but the results during the past week inspired the Builders Assembly to increase it another 250 members.

Leading the state is Monroe County (Rochester) with 46 new members, 16 above the original goal of 30. Second is Erie County (Buffalo), with 110 members out of a goal of 100.

Of the New York City counties, Bronx and Queens have gone over the top. Bronx has recruited 822 members, and Queens 97. The respective quotas were 500 and 93.

Sunday's Assembly awarded temporary possession of various cups to counties and divisions that are leading to date. The Thomas Jefferson cup for outstanding recruiting was awarded temporarily to the Bronx. The Frederick Douglass cup for outstanding recruiting among Negro youth was given to the Erie County organization which has brought in 75 young Negro members.

The Convoys Club, on Manhattan's waterfront, was awarded temporary possession of the William Z. Foster cup for recruiting of young industrial workers. The club has recruited 52 seamen thus far.

Competition for the cups is keen, and there is a strong possibility that they will change hands at the end of the month.

Virginia AFL Machinists Aid Poll Tax Fight

PORTSMOUTH, Va., May 10.—Members of Lodge 441, International Association of Machinists, AFL, a large Navy Yard local, have unanimously voted their support of the anti-poll tax bill, sponsored in Congress by Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York.

The machinists at the same time denounced the Hobbs anti-labor bill as a blow to the war effort. The Hobbs bill, says the resolution, would stifle the labor movement that is giving its full strength to the war against "Nazi terror and Hitler domination."

The antipoll tax resolution was sent to Congressmen Winder R. Harris and J. W. Flanagan, the Tidewater representative, with demands for immediate action in support of the bill.

Local 144, which passed this resolution to abolish the poll tax in Virginia and six other southern states, where ten million poor whites and Negroes are disfranchised, is in District 44 of the I. A. of M. whose New York District president, N. P. Alfia, is anti-Negro.

Dewey Names Goetz
ALBANY, May 10 (UP).—Governor Dewey appointed Jacob H. Goetz of Brooklyn as a member of the Board of Visitors of the Brooklyn State Hospital. His appointment as successor to Herman S. Bachrach of Brooklyn is for seven years.

Carroll to Talk At ALP Rally For 2nd Front

Eugene F. Connolly, Secretary of the New York County Committee of the American Labor Party, yesterday made public a letter of William A. Carroll, Democratic Councilman from New York County accepting the invitation of the 12th, 14th and 16th Assembly Districts to speak at their "Invade Europe Now" meeting to be held this coming Friday, May 14 at the National Bohemian Hall, 321 East 73rd Street, at 8:30 P. M.

Carroll's acceptance read as follows: "I am happy to confirm my acceptance of your invitation to attend the patriotic rally of citizens of the 12th, 14th and 16th Assembly Districts to be held on May 14th, 1943. It has been my definite policy to cooperate with any lawful endeavor which will further the war effort and speed the victory of the United Nations over the Axis tyrants."

"This is the time when every true and loyal American regardless of party affiliation, nativity, race, color or creed, must exert every ounce of physical, mental and financial and moral effort to perpetuate the Four Freedoms."

Acceptances of other speakers not previously announced include Mr. Albert Kahn, author of "Saboteurs," Dr. Joseph Gorlac, author and former official of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic service, John Roman, editor of the Hungarian Daily Journal and Frank DuToit and Rose Podmacks, representing AFL and CIO unions respectively.

With a half million Negroes under arms or in training for armed service—with Negro workers counted by the hundreds of thousands in vital war occupa-

tion—with Negroes volunteering for arduous and dangerous war activities, on the home front as the foreign front, it would be impossible for Negro leadership to do otherwise and still be intelligent."

NEGRO WAR ROLE
The report thus emphasizes the fact that as the Negro people come to be more and more integrated in the war against fascism, they see fascism more and more clearly as their enemy and see this war more and more clearly as their war.

They see, above all, that it is their country for which they are fighting and not, as the white-supremacy advocates would have them believe, the "white man's." They see it as the country of all the people who live in it and contribute to its greatness.

Thus the next point made in the Urban League report is important: "Many Negro Americans, during the past two years, have suffered a disillusioning experience, and this has produced frequent cynicism or even indifference regarding the real aims and objectives of this war. Many are resentful because of hurts and humiliations suffered in the very moment when they seek to make the supreme sacrifice for their nation."

"The response of much of our



Dodgers Face Trouble As Western Clubs Come in

By Bill Mardo
"Wee from the West" may prove to be the Dodgers' theme song for the next two weeks, as they prepare for their 14-game home-stand which is inaugurated tomorrow against the Pirates. Following the invasion from the hinterlands, the Flock pull up stakes and return the compliment by going West to meet the same foes again. . . .

By now it's obvious to all that Durocher's club is starting to have trouble. Winning 12 out of 18 games against the Braves, Giants and Phillies isn't the type of pace guaranteed to keep the "Bums" in front . . . particularly with the

Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	G.B.
Brooklyn	12	6	.667	—
St. Louis	8	6	.571	2
Cincinnati	9	8	.529	2½
Pittsburgh	7	7	.500	3
Boston	7	7	.500	3
Philadelphia	7	8	.467	3½
Chicago	7	10	.412	4½
New York	6	11	.353	5½

Games Today

Team	W	L	Pct.	G.B.
New York	13	5	.723	—
Cleveland	10	6	.625	2
Detroit	8	7	.533	3½
Washington	10	9	.526	3½
St. Louis	7	7	.500	4
Philadelphia	8	11	.421	5½
Chicago	5	10	.333	6½
Boston	6	12	.333	7

Games Today

Leaders

Team	W	L	Pct.	G.B.
Brooklyn	12	6	.667	—
St. Louis	8	6	.571	2
Cincinnati	9	8	.529	2½
Pittsburgh	7	7	.500	3
Boston	7	7	.500	3
Philadelphia	7	8	.467	3½
Chicago	7	10	.412	4½
New York	6	11	.353	5½

Team	W	L	Pct.	G.B.
New York	13	5	.723	—
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Detroit	8	7	.533	3½
Washington	10	9	.526	3½
St. Louis	7	7	.500	4
Philadelphia	8	11	.421	5½
Chicago	5	10	.333	6½
Boston	6	12	.333	7

Coast Guardsmen Search for Sidat-Singh's Body

TAWAS CITY, Mich., May 10 (UP).—Coast Guardsmen searched the offshore waters on Lake Huron today for the body of 2nd Lieut. Wilmet W. Sidat-Singh, Indian pursuit pilot who was seen parachuting from his ship shortly before it crashed into the lake at noon yesterday.

CALLING ALL FRIENDS of REPUBLICAN SPAIN!

Help Speed Relief and Rehabilitation for Spanish Anti-Fascist Fighters!
VICTORY VOLUNTEERS are urgently needed to man collection cans during TAG DAYS on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 13-14-15

"They Fought Fascism in Spain—Help Them to Fight Again"

REGISTER TODAY!
Phone or come to the office of the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE

425 Fourth Ave. (cor. 29th St.) MU. 3-0180

100 Beautiful Seamen 100

(Courtesy N.M.U.) Will be looking for partners at

Second Annual BALL

PETER V. CACCHIONE ASSN.

Sat. Evening, May 22 at 8

HOTEL ST. GEORGE

Music by ROBBINS TWINS ORCH.

SENDER GARLIN, M.C.

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1943



Cliff Melton—he hasn't clicked yet.

Giants, in Last Place, Are 'Way Off in Hitting'

By Phil Gordon

Mel Ott and his sad-eyed Giants are practicing in the empty Polo Grounds these days, happy for the two-day respite before they tackle the Cubs tomorrow as the Western Teams come in for the first Eastern jaunt of the year.

Despite the fact the Giants are resting securely ensconced in last place with six victories against 11 defeats, the former Master Melvin Ott, who is his own best player as well as manager of the club, is not too depressed over the plight he finds his team in.

"Yes, the Phillies did lick us in that series. But don't rate us off that. It would be a mistake. For one thing those Phils are much tougher than anyone thinks. We went down there prepared for a push-over and found, instead, a bunch of semi-fearless boys who were playing flat division ball for the first time in many, many years."

Mel mopped his brow as if recalling a terrible nightmare. Then he continued: "Another thing is that our team hasn't gotten into shape yet. We had a bad spring training period and were pestered with colds and the like. Lombardi, whom we have counted upon to supply much punch, is at least two weeks from playing shape. And our pitching staff in particular has not been able to get settled. We'll do better. . . . I hope."

Perhaps Mel has a point there. His team has looked ragged around the edges. And they are bound to pick up. After all, with all their shortcomings, they are still better at the moment. Much better. And when Lombardi gets into shape, his pitchers start working a bit more smoothly and Mel himself gets over the slump he has been trying to fight off—the Giants will do better.

But that will have to be pretty soon. You can't fool around with the Cubs, Pirates, Reds and Cardinals—and they start coming in tomorrow.

GIANTS JOTS
Bright spot on the Giants at the moment is big Buster Maynard who seems to have found the home run range. He belted two Saturday against the Phillies and if there are more from where they came from 'twill be happy days on Coogan's Bluff.

There isn't a Giants batting .300 or even respectfully near that figure. Witke leads the squad with a puny .279 and the other trail sadly behind. Lombardi has still to get his first hit of the year. Ott himself is "belting" the apple for a round 229! Barnes is down to a .140 (no typographical error on the Mitter Lynotyper) and Rucker has all of .195.

NKNow why the Giants are in last place?

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Lieut. Sidat-Singh, Great Negro Athlete, Missing

The United States Army bulletin which was issued yesterday and reported Air Corps Lieut. Wilmet Sidat-Singh "missing" after his plane had crashed in Lake Huron, comes as a deep and terrible shock to millions of sports fans all over the country who had come to know the great Negro athlete from his exploits on the football gridiron and basketball court.

Lieut. Sidat-Singh, just recently graduated from the Tuskegee, Alabama, Army Flying School, was on a routine flight over the lake when his single-seater pursuit plane went crashing into the water. Headquarters at Selfridge Field, where he was stationed, reported that eye-witnesses had seen him bail out before the ship crashed but a search for him has proved unsuccessful so far.

As the Daily Worker goes to press there is still no word of Sidat-Singh's whereabouts, but together with millions of other Americans we hope fervently that the search for the Negro Air Corps Lieutenant will prove fruitful and that he will be found alive and well.

The sports pages have a way of using the word great with much abandon, but in the case of Sidat-Singh the word is used in its real and proper meaning. For if ever there was an athlete who was great, it was this well-built, handsome all-around athlete who is still remembered as one of the most magnificent stars ever developed by Syracuse University.

Not only was he a great star at Syracuse but he was likewise one of the greatest natural athletes in the entire country.

Wilmet Sidat-Singh was brought up in New York City where his father, Dr. Samuel Sidat-Singh, has long been one of Harlem's most eminent physicians. He went to Clinton High School, where from his first year he was one of the most talented athletes and scholars in the school. Quiet spoken and modest, Sidat-Singh starred on three teams, winning his varsity letters in football, baseball and basketball.

Upon graduation from Clinton he went to Syracuse University where he intended to study medicine. It was in Syracuse that he rose to become one of the greatest athletes in America.

A brilliant halfback, Sidat-Singh sparked his team to victory after victory. He was a wonderful broken field runner, a

fine punter and a wonderful passer. He rose to the height of his fame when in the traditional game with Cornell in 1938 (then one of the mightiest teams in the land) he almost single-handedly beat them by throwing three long touchdown passes in the last three minutes of play.

But he was more than just a football star. He was even more talented perhaps on the basketball court. In fact, when upon graduation from college he found it was impossible to land in the football major leagues because of the Jim Crow ban on Negro players, he joined the famed Renaissance Basketball team—an all Negro five which has been ranked by many experts to be the greatest basketball team in the world. For four years he was one of the brightest figures in basketball and was known to fans in every section of the country.

Almost immediately after Pearl Harbor was attacked, however, Sidat-Singh's athletic career came to an end. He enlisted in the Army despite the rotten Jim Crow set-up he knew he was getting into. In short time his superb physical condition and his obvious high mentality and leadership abilities impressed his superior officers and Sidat-Singh was sent to the Army Air Corps Training School at Tuskegee. He graduated from there on March 25, a full-fledged air fighter and was impatiently awaiting transfer to a fighting front when his plane crashed into Lake Huron at about noon Sunday.

There is little one can say as long as the search for him goes on. But one can point out that Sidat-Singh is a fine representative of the Negro people. His devotion to his country and to the fight against fascism was manifested time and again. One of the happiest days of his life came in 1938 when his team, the "Rennies," played a game for the benefit of Loyalist Spain. Sidat-Singh and his Negro teammates were heart and soul for Spain and when the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade presented him with a little badge in token appreciation for his services, he replied in a voice full of emotion: "Long live Loyalist Spain. Salud!"

Such a man is the man who crashed into the water wearing the uniform of a Lieutenant in the United States Army Air Corps.

Salud! —Nat Low.

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LOWDOWN - Don't Look Now But Those Are the Phillies Moving Up

Well make a prediction and call me an expert if the Phillies are not in sixth place and going up!

And just to ward off any number of readers with good memories who are going to quote what we said about the Phillies last week, we will do it ourselves.

Quote, the Phillies are the most pitiful excuse for a big league team the majors have ever seen, unquote.

But we once did pick Dempsey to beat Willard. . . . And besides, can we be blamed for the Giants?

But kidding aside, a minor sort of revolution is transpiring in that city of Brotherly Love and the aged Connie Mack. The Phillies are beginning to look suspiciously like a major league ball team. Looks, of course, may be deceiving but it's in black and white in the papers. The Phillies are in sixth place and while we are not predicting they will stay there or move higher as the season winds its weary way, there is no doubt that Bucky Harris has a team which is a distinct if not marvelous improvement over what the Phillies have been like in the very near past.

We don't want to over-emphasize the amount of talent it takes to lick the Giants but it must be admitted that the once-perennial slanders are no longer the breeze they were.

In fact if you look closely you will find the makings of a not-unhandsome ball team playing in Rhibe Park these days. It took some shifting around, some trading and some patience but it is all telling now. The brightest move perhaps has been the purchase of Jimmy Wadell from the Pirates to play first base. This enabled Bucky Harris to shift the versatile and strictly major league Babe Dahlgren to short in place of a bewildered rookie named Del Savio.

If you have been following the box scores you will have noticed that the upsurge of the Phils dates from this move of Wadell and Dahlgren.

But let it not be said that these two are the sole reasons for the improvement in the team. There are four or five other boys on this club who would bring no shame to any team you could happen to mention and that would include the Yanks, Dodgers and Cardinals. Take that Danny Littwiler in left field or Ron Northing in right field. Littwiler can play as nice a tune on the hickory as you can ever hope to hear. He hits a long ball and despite the fact that he tees off from the right side of the platter he has already belted three homers into the stands, two of them coming at Ebbets Field where the stands are not built to accommodate cheap homers as one big league park we know whose initials are P. O.

Brother Littwiler is pelted the improved pitcher for a meat and tidy 240 and is fourth in the league's leading batters. And as for Northing, well, this gent should not be allowed to walk in the streets for he carries a gun in his arm. A gun which has thrown out five runners who were foolhardy enough to attempt to go from first to third on singles to right field. Said Mr. Northing, in other words, has a prize possession hanging out of that shirt sleeve of his and together with a fine flare for fielding and hitting doubles when they count most, he is a very valuable gent to have around.

On second base for the ex-pushovers is one Danny Murtaugh who may not be a Joe Gordon but who is a reasonable facsimile thereof. The boy can move—to the right and left and in and out. With the talented Dahlgren rapidly learning the art of playing shortstop you can expect the Messrs. Murtaugh and Dahlgren to make life very miserable for slow-footed batters who hit ground balls to the middle of the infield.

On third is a Yankee castoff Merrill May, who is of all-around major league calibre. May can occasionally hit a long ball and his general hustle at the hot corner more than makes up for whatever technical shortcomings he may have as a fielder. . . .

Behind the plate are the two Tommies—Fadden and Livingston—who share the burden of catching the fast improving Philly hurlers and these hurlers include two youngsters, Al Gerstauer and Jack Kraus, who may yet turn out to be the surprise of the year. On deck also for chores on the mound are the veterans Schoolboy Rowe and St. Johnson, who in spots will use to the best advantage the cunning and mound lore they have learned in years of major league pitching. Johnny Podjany is another hurler who seems to be overcoming his Philly-player-itis and who is starting to pitch better ball.

All in all the team is shaping up nicely. We will not be so bold as to say they are going to cop the pennant, but we will say that barring bad breaks and unfortunate occurrences plus a lot of luck—the Phillies should finish as high as seventh place this year. (Which as Dave Farrell, Jr. would say—"there is a gag there someplace.")

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CONSTANT READER

Clarence Budington Kelland
Writes a Short Story About
A 'Red' Plot in Army Camp
By SENDER GARLIN

CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND apparently decided that he could be more useful to the reactionary appeaser forces in the Republican Party by concentrating on his "literary" activities. That is probably why he resigned recently as press agent for the G.O.P.

The Boston Sunday Globe (April 25) flourishes an "original" short story by Mr. Kelland. Quaintly entitled "The Incredible Jeep," the narrative is an elaborate libel in fiction form. It is one of the most outrageous pieces of red-baiting since the war began. It makes Martin Dies' rantings appear pallid by contrast.

War themes are obviously in great demand among fiction editors. The result is that every dealer in fiction and from "angles" for the fiction field is constantly ruffling his tattered hair in search of so-called hits. Mr. Clarence Budington Kelland apparently found one and peddled it off on the Boston Sunday Globe Magazine and God knows how many other newspapers subscribing to the same syndicate.

The setting of Mr. Kelland's yarn is a place called Fort Lincoln. A young recruit, Ulysses Tecumseh Clap, is in custody charged with having attempted to set fire to the camp. But speedy developments in the case prove that he was an innocent victim, a "stooge" of a master mind, Stevens.

But first for a flashback: Ulysses Tecumseh (later cleared) is being questioned: "You are a Communist," accused Martin.

"You are a member of a cell in this camp. . . I am advising you to give the names . . . of the people outside and how you communicate with them. How was all this propaganda smuggled into Fort Lincoln? How were these inflammables smuggled in?"

And later on in the inquiry:

"You seem to be supplied with plenty of money," said Martin.

"Where does that come from? The Communist Party?"

While the quiz is in progress an imperious gentleman seeks a conference with the commanding officer. The latter declines to see him but a soldier returns with the message that the persistent gentleman (evidently highly placed) "asked it was concerning the investigation, and that this wasn't Russia or the Gestapo, sir. . . ." (My emphasis—S.G.)

Ulysses Tecumseh is just about to be thrown into the guardhouse when, through the efforts of a former yegg who's "got no use for these here subversive elements," as he says, the real culprit is apprehended. He's the soldier, Stevens.

The former gangster upon whom Mr. Kelland has bestowed the sobriquet of "broken-down" is quite eloquent on the subject. (Remember Al Capone's "warnings" against the "Communist Menace" some years ago?) "What I mean, I got no more use for a Red than I got for a stooge," the yegg announces.

Stevens, the villain of the piece, is given the business.

He readily admits he's a "Communist," that he's been distributing "subversive literature" in the camp, that he hid a quantity of it in the trunk of Private Clap (the fellow originally suspected).

"Were you in charge of Communist activities in this locality?" Stevens is asked. He replies in the affirmative. He is told to describe what happened on the night of the fire.

"We knew when the gasoline was brought to the icehouse," said Stevens rather indistinctly. "We went there to get it. We started back to camp, five of us. The plan was to set fire to this building, and then in the excitement to fire the hospital and set other places. It was when we hoped the camp would be destroyed."

Why was Private Ulysses Tecumseh Clap implicated? Simple, according to Private Stevens:

"We always try to provide a fall guy. He looked like the easiest."

Why bore you any longer? Stevens is set to get his just deserts, the "Communist cell," of course, gets the works, the innocent Ulysses Tecumseh, a naive small-town boy (the commanding officers knew he was incapable of criminality all along) is sent to the hospital for a month to recover from the shock of his experience. The General's niece, Nancy, accompanies him to the hospital. "She was beside him on one side, holding his hand tightly . . ." and the romance begins to bud.

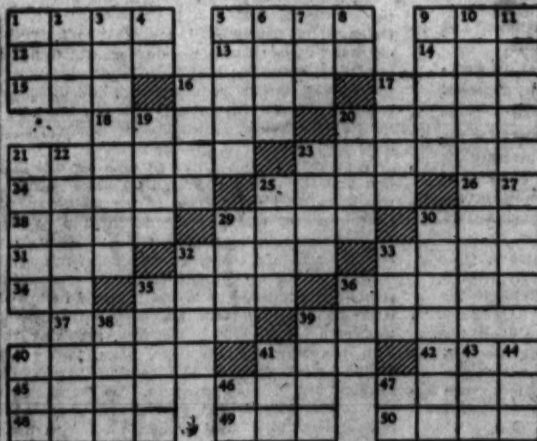
It's distressing enough that millions of Americans read the acres of banality that pass for short stories. But it is nothing less than criminal for responsible editors to publish such a story as this one by Mr. Kelland. Its mediocrity as fiction is exceeded only by its viciousness. Mr. Kelland isn't even worthy of a defense of the Communists' well-known position against violence, or of its unflinching support of the war against Hitlerism.

Only Fifth Column agents of the Axis would engage in such acts of sabotage and violence as Kelland ascribes to Stevens, the "Communist," in his tawdry tale.

Only a man whose ideas about "Communist sabotage" strangely coincide with those of Hermann Goerring, originator of this school of "literature" (illustrated by the Red-baiting fire frame-up) could author such a piece of malicious and unpatriotic tripe as Mr. Clarence Budington Kelland's "The Incredible Jeep."

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



- HORIZONTAL**
- Knocks lightly
 - To walk through water
 - Encountered
 - Ireland
 - Persia
 - Woodman's tool
 - Philippine island town division
 - Dry
 - Location
 - A species of mushroom
 - Eats
 - Opens and shuts eyes
 - More colorful
 - Ascends
 - To designate
 - That thing
 - Matures
 - An ottoman
 - A jutting rock
 - Uncouth person
 - A job
 - Withered
 - French for "and"
 - A kind of meat
- VERTICAL**
- A number
 - A beverage (pl.)
 - River island
 - Piedmont
 - A compass point
 - Telegraphs
 - A seed
 - Child for "father"
 - Printer's measure
 - A state
 - The outside (pl.)
 - Golfers' mound (pl.)
 - A large flatboat (pl.)
 - Consumed
 - Fabled monster
 - Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle
 - German cavalryman employed in skirmishing
 - Makes noise like dove
 - To walk covering land
 - Electrified particle
 - Part of harness
 - A number
 - Arrow
 - Poison
 - Island (poetic)
 - Consumed
 - Fabled monster
 - Opens and shuts eyes
 - More colorful
 - Ascends
 - To designate
 - That thing
 - Matures
 - An ottoman
 - A jutting rock
 - Uncouth person
 - A job
 - Withered
 - French for "and"
 - A kind of meat

My Friend, George, and Our Home Town

A Short Story

By Agnes Robinson

YOU remember, George, how we never dared walk the streets of our town together. Well, I left it soon after you did. I had to go back there for a few days last week—the first time in 10 years. I guess you're the only person in the world who could understand how I felt riding back to the old home town.

NO MATTER how much you dislike the place you've grown up in, still you remember things. The haunting things—the sound of the peep-frogs in the swamp next to the ball field; the times you walked out to the edge of town, in the evening, with your father and mother. You remember the way they talked, and, although you didn't listen especially to what they were saying, their voices made you feel secure as you walked boldly along the macadam road. And, later on, the way you'd lie across the bed late at night and dream of the future when you'd be rich and famous.

Our town had mills in the little valley, under the watchful eyes of the big houses on the hill. The slopes of the hill were covered with velvet grass, a color green I shall never forget—proud and arrogant. I used to stare at those sweeping lawns a lot, everything else in town was so grey and muddy. And then there were the prim, prissy little streets, like ladies-in-waiting to the big mansions, that tapered off into the soggy jungle of mill town.

I lived on the ragged edge of a prim street, because my father, a skilled worker in the city, was not dependent on the mills. In high school, I was a fixture in the principal's office. I didn't like some of my teachers—especially the ones who scolded into their rooms, like rabbits into holes, when the principal walked down the corridor. Besides that, there was my history teacher, for instance, who said, his eyes popping behind his thick glasses, his body bent forward, as though he expected someone to beat him across the back. "Now that we have no Negro students in the class, we can freely discuss the Civil War."

GEORGE lived in the worst part of mill town with his mother who worked in the rich kitchens of the hill houses. He was very handsome and one of the best athletes in high school. But he didn't fool around with the rest of us after school. I used to watch him, after school, his books under his arm, walking right over to mill town as though he had an appointment. He was supposed to be different than we were.

One day after school I was sitting in the principal's office. I had told the biology teacher to go to hell. At the same time I felt comforted because I knew that my father could beat up the principal any day—he'd told me that he was the strongest man in Connecticut.

About four o'clock, after most of the kids had left school, George came into the principal's office. Although he glanced at me several times, I was so ashamed to have him see me there, that I pretended I was studying my algebra.

"Hello, George," the principal said, swinging around in his chair. "I have a little something to tell you, it's not exactly pleasant, realizing how much you like sports, but I feel you'll understand. As you know, we're playing Jefferson High School next week."

George nodded, puzzled. It had been ballyhooed around the high school for a month.

"Well," the principal continued, in his nice, cultured voice, "they have a certain policy in their school. You see, the principal would rather not have a Negro student playing against the team in his school. I think you understand, don't you, George? At the same time, he hurried on, his mouth breaking into a toothsome grin, "I don't want any trouble started here. I'd rather you stayed out sick for a few days before and on the day of the game so that we can solve the problem smoothly. You understand, George?"

George nodded, his proud face very stiff.

Then the principal, with great kindness, handed him a certificate. "I'm sorry that your name was, by mistake, left off last term's honor roll. I'd like to present you with an acknowledgment of the fact that you passed all of your last term grades with honor."

George took it as though he were a sleepwalker, looked at me and then stepped carefully out of the room without saying a word.

The principal, fiddling with papers on his desk, suddenly looked up and yelled: "Agnes, what's wrong with you? Why did you speak to Mr. Markham as you did?"

WHEN I reached the sidewalk in front of the school I saw George across the street by the seedy old store where mill town bought its furniture. He was looking at the certificate as though he wanted to memorize it and then he threw it into a gutter and walked quickly up the street. I waited until he'd turned the corner then crossed the street, picked up the paper and followed him.

When I got to his house I hesitated before knocking. I had never been there before.

"Yes!" his mother asked, answering the door, sounding sharp,

as though she were frightened.

"George dropped something," I said. "I brought it to him."

I stood leaning in the doorway between the tiny kitchen and the living-bedroom. George was sitting at the kitchen table, making designs on the oilcloth. "Hey, George, you dropped your honor roll certificate!"

"Honor roll certificate!" his mother repeated, taking the piece of paper from me and looking at it happily. "Sit down."

"Now, I have to go home to supper. Gee, you know," I continued, looking at George. "I'd like to get out of this town."

"My mother and I are going to New York," George said quietly, tracing a broad-knife cut with his nail. "My uncle invited us a long time ago, and things aren't so good here."

"Gee, I'll miss you."

"I'll miss you, too," he answered. Then we smiled at one another, kind of smiled, that is, but it was different. It wasn't quite as though we were kids any longer.

By the time I left his house, it was beginning to get dark, the haunting sort of dusk that comes only in the autumn. I heard some kids up the street giving their last mad whoops before being snatched into their houses for the night. I walked across Mrs. Ender's lawn and shuffled right through a pile of leaves she had painstakingly raked up that afternoon. But it gave me no satisfaction.

"You should keep this, George," I sobbed, and my voice sounded like a buzz saw.

We suddenly heard someone coming up the stairs, and, although we didn't know who, we looked panic-stricken at one another.

"Goodbye," he said.

I nodded, still sobbing, as he walked swiftly down the corridor.

GEORGE'S last day in school was a rainy one. The dim lights in the high school corridor made it seem scary, like a silent, deserted church. We met late in the afternoon, at the head of the stairs, as though we had planned it.

"Before I go," George explained, "I want you to know that I could have torn that damned certificate up right in his face."

"Yeah, I know—"

"But my mother, I couldn't get into trouble and hurt her. You see, I've always told her fairy tales about school."

"Yeah, I know," I repeated, thinking of how I'd lied to my father, because he was so proud that his daughter was in high school, seeing that he'd never been able to go any further than the fifth grade.

"I have something for you to remember me by," he said, digging into his pocket.

For me, I thought, me with the big ears, the skinny legs and the trouble I was always getting into. I began to cry as I took the soiled piece of flannel he handed me. When I smoothed it out it became the school letter that all athletes got.

"You should keep this, George," I sobbed, and my voice sounded like a buzz saw.

We suddenly heard someone coming up the stairs, and, although we didn't know who, we looked panic-stricken at one another.

"Goodbye," he said.

I nodded, still sobbing, as he walked swiftly down the corridor.

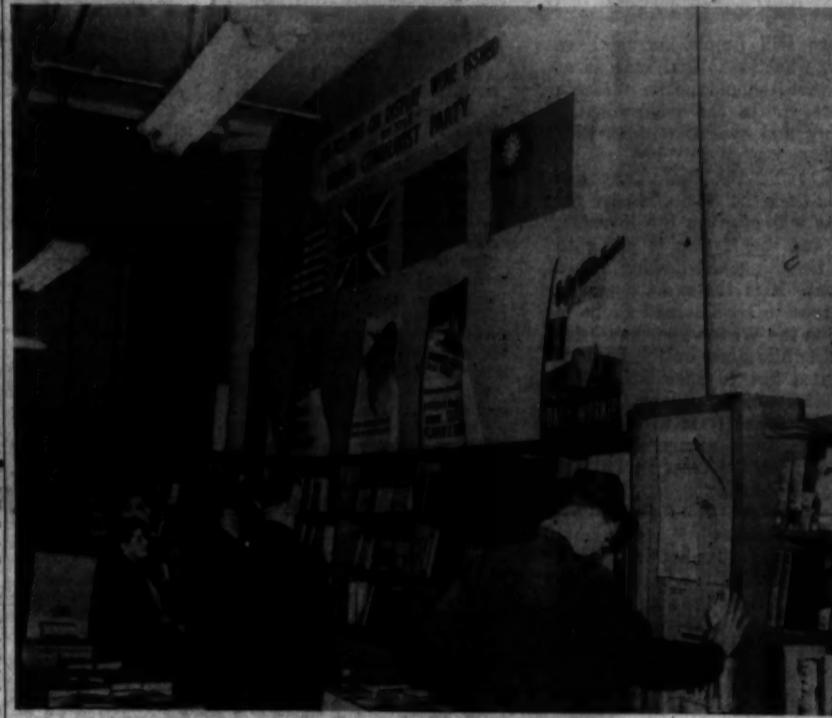
Mr. Markham, my biology teacher, bounced up the stairs. He paused when he saw me, balancing a book on the top step. He was the one who taught us that there were five races, the black, white, red, yellow, and I'll be damned if I remember what the other one was. "Well," he drawled, still resentful because I had never apologized for the time I'd told him to go to hell, "what are you doing here at this hour?"

"Minding my own business," I answered, bumping painfully against his shoulder as I ran down the stairs.

SO, GEORGE, as I said, I left town shortly after you did. I graduated from high school, like my father wanted me to, and then I moved.

I want you to know that the principal, the history teacher, and the biology teacher aren't there any longer. Things have changed an awful lot in our home town. If I had reason to hate it, you had more reason to hate it. But just the same, George, you and I in our youngness didn't realize that our town had good, militant people in it like any other town. We just never waited long enough to find out. You know what, George, they're going to have a big Second Front rally out in the ball field, next week. In our ball field, where you used to practice. Remember?

And I especially want you to know, George, that we would all walk the streets of our town together today.



Leigh Whipper Plays His Finest Role in 'Mission'

Leigh Whipper has a distinguished role in Warner's "Mission to Moscow," perhaps the most important role ever given to a Negro actor. Whipper portrays Haile Selassie in the "League of Nations" sequence.

During the production of the picture when Whipper

concluded his stirring speech to the League's delegates urging them to unite against Axis aggression, the crowd on the set burst into spontaneous applause. Even the actors who were playing the parts of the German, Japanese and Italian representatives to the League stepped out of character to shake hands with Whipper.

On the screen the Axis delegates try to shout him down. A great representative of a great country comes to his defense. "Collective security is not an impractical idea. Peace is indivisible. Security for one is security for all." These are the never to be forgotten words of Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Russia's delegate to the League.

Leigh Whipper was born in Charleston, South Carolina. His father was a Judge in South Carolina both before and after the Reconstruction Period. His mother was one of the first Negro women in the United States to study medicine and practice as a physician.

Whipper was educated at St. Paul's Academy, Bethesda, Md., and at Howard University where he participated in theatricals and graduated in law in 1926. But he loved the theatre more than the law. In 1921 he left his father's office to join the Georgia Minstrels with whom he toured for many years.

Whipper appeared in 21 Broadway productions, the most important of which were "Stevedore," (George Sklar and Paul Peters), "Emperor Jones" (Eugene O'Neill), "Marching Men" (John Howard Lawson) and "Of Mice and Men" (John Steinbeck). Lewis Milestone gave him his first movie role in 1932 when he invited him to join the cast of "Of Mice and Men." Whipper's performance was one of the best things in the picture.

D. P.

Guerrilla Brigade is playing today and tomorrow at the Irving Place Theatre in conjunction with "Life and Loves of Beethoven."

"Three Soviet Women" with "Caraval in Flanders" starts Thursday.

Seven Graves to Cairo

Eric von Stroheim will make personal appearances in various selected cities during the engagement of "Seven Graves to Cairo" in which he portrays Rommel, the desert rat.

CIRCUS

MADISON SQ. GARDEN

LAST WEEK

Final Performance Sat. May 15

Ringling Bros.

BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS

Presenting The Greatest Performance in the History of THE GREAT ESCAPE ON WHEELS

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THE STAGE

"Very near perfection."—Nathaniel, Sun

ANGEL STREET

with JOHN JUDITH LEO G. GOLDEN, W. 42nd St. 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th

A MAN OF DESTINY by Shaw & O'Casey

Admission Free

DAVENPORT THEATRE, 125 East 27th St.

4th Year!

"A Perfect Comedy."—Allinson, Times

LIFE WITH FATHER

269 SEATS at \$1.10

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 42nd St. 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th

N.Y. Drama Critics' Prize Play

The PATRIOTS

by SIDNEY HUGGINS

NATIONAL 42nd St. W. 42nd St. 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th

First Good War Play—Daily

The Foremost Play of the Season.—ATKINSON, Times

THE EVE OF ST. MARK

Cast of 25 including ALICE MACMURDO Directed by Leon Ward—Seatings by H. Ray

CORT, 48 St. E. of W. 42nd St. 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th

BRONX

WINDSOR

TONITE

AMIT

Counterattack

CAST OF 25 INCLUDING ALICE MACMURDO

Directed by Leon Ward—Seatings by H. Ray

CORT, 48 St. E. of W. 42nd St. 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th

EVERY 2nd WEEK—MAY 15, 22, 29, 30

BRONX

ZENITH • GRANADA

17th St. and 18th St. 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94

Party Life

A SERIOUS PROBLEM

With the successful conclusion of the recruiting drive a number of problems present themselves. One of these problems is that of dues payments. The figures for the first four months of this year show that the problem is more acute than for the same period last year, and when the large number of new members are taken into account, then its seriousness becomes even greater.

The first quarter of each year always shows a smaller percentage of dues payments than the average for the year. This is due to the fact that all members pay up to date during the registration period. Real organized efforts were always necessary to make up that which was lost in the first quarter, from which it must be concluded that since we are at a lower standing this year, we have a very serious problem that requires real organized efforts to get those members that are in arrears paid up-to-date. In addition, every individual Party member should make it his or her business to cooperate by paying dues up-to-date.

For any organization, especially our Party, the dues standing is one indication of proper organizational functioning. Where the dues standing is low in any district or branch, it is evidence of the fact that the organization is not in proper contact with its members through meetings or otherwise. When we consider the approximately 14,000 new members recruited in the Party Building Drive, then we see that unless we solve this question, we stand to lose some of the gains made in the drive. Therefore finding ways and means of reaching the delinquent members for the payment of dues, and at the same time help solve the problem of political contact and integration of the new members fully into the ranks of the Party, are of the utmost importance.

Another extremely important question in connection with dues payments is that of finances for Party work, which in this period is of extreme importance. This is especially true now when we have such great responsibilities and tasks in connection with the war effort, the opening of the second front, the defeat of those obstructing the war effort here at home, so that decisive blows can be struck to defeat the fascist enemy this year.

Branches, districts and especially the National Committee rely primarily upon money from dues payments for the carrying on of their work. Unless dues are regularly paid, and according to the established rates, the flow of income to the Party organization is interrupted which can adversely affect the carrying on of the work. In other words, money to carry on activity comes from our members and primarily through their dues payments.

Last year the dues payment for the first quarter of the year was \$2 per cent. This year it is only 75 per cent. We are sure that the main reason for this decrease in percentage in addition to the one stated above is the all-out concentration in the recruiting drive, which adversely affected other organizational functions of the Party, such as dues payments. This should not have been so because these other organizational functions of the Party are vitally important in the growth and strength of our Party. Nevertheless it is a fact, and we must take energetic organizational steps to overcome this deficiency.

The standing of the districts for the first quarter of this year is as follows:

District	Percent	District	Percent
New England	64	Wisconsin	88
New York	77	Colorado, N. Mex.	80
Pennsylvania	81	Texas	78
Maryland-D. C.	65	Missouri	74
Ohio	81	W. Virginia	55
Michigan	88	Kentucky	55
Illinois-Indiana	72	Louisiana	67
Minnesota	52	Florida	54
Northwest	84	Virginia	84
California	69	Montana	100
New Jersey	61	Oklahoma-Ark.	63
Connecticut	65	Nebr.-Iowa	90
Carolina	71	Utah	100
Alabama-Tenn.	48		

The dues payments for April don't, with the exception of a few districts, show any improvement over the first quarter. As a matter of fact, even lower percentages in all cases will result because the basic figure that will be used to get the percentage will be the registration plus the recruits for the first quarter, whereas the percentages for the first quarter were obtained by using only the figures of the registered members.

In the light of the above facts, and in consideration of the seriousness of the problem, the national Organization Committee has decided to instruct all districts to carry through a dues control during the month of June—this control to be decided upon by the District Committee with plans, and establishing responsibilities which in the first place are to be those of the District leadership, without whom success cannot be attained in the control.

We have had experiences in dues controls in the past and the methods which then proved successful should be used again. One of the most important instruments of attaining success in dues payments as well as many other membership problems, is the establishment and proper functioning of membership committees. Every branch needs a membership committee, the members of which should be in touch periodically with all the members, especially those unable to attend branch meetings, supplying them with the necessary literature, press, telling them of the branch decisions and keeping them in good standing in their dues payments. The districts should give consideration to the need of getting out a dues control sheet to be used by the branches as well as a dues control stamp to be pasted in every member's book when he pays his dues up-to-date. The objective of the June dues control should be to have every member paid up to June, if possible.

As we here publicize the standing of each district, so likewise should the districts publicize the standing of every section or branch and the sections in turn publicize the standing of the branches within its territories. In this way we hope that competition will arise between all Party organizations to get to the top of the list.

All members of the Party can individually help attain a maximum success in dues control by seeing the Branch Financial Secretary at the earliest opportunity and paying dues up-to-date.

CHAS. KRUMBEIN.

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TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1943

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

Lewis' Pals in Congress

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., May 10

ITEM ONE: Senator Wheeler, John L. Lewis' closest political associate in Congress, voted for the Connally anti-strike bill a few weeks ago when it was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Item two: John L. Lewis' strike made it possible for Connally to get his pet bill up on the floor and passed by the Senate.

Item three: When the Connally bill was before the Senate, Wheeler suddenly emerged as its most violent opponent.

These three items shed considerable light on the new role in which the trickiest and smartest copperhead in the Senate has cast himself. He admits that he is labor's best friend in Congress. "I have always been a friend of labor, and I am not ashamed of it," Wheeler told the Senate.

Wheeler's hypocrisy on the Connally bill is transparent enough. But the issue goes deeper than this.

John L. Lewis is making a frantic effort to regain the influence in the labor movement which he lost when he took the road of appeasement. He is now trying to appear as the real champion of labor's interests. And his position is receiving support from Walter Reuther in the Auto Workers and from William Hutcheson and Matthew Woll in the AFL.

At the same time, Lewis' bid for leadership is finding reflection in Congress and in the political arena as a whole. That is why some of the defeatist Senators discovered all at once that their hearts bleed for labor. They are joining with Lewis in an effort to win labor support for a program of opposition to the war.

The defeatists divided up their work. Senators Taft of Ohio and Vandenberg of Michigan supported the Connally bill; Taft tried to make it much more drastic. And the copperheads also had a "pro-labor" wing.

Wheeler was joined in voting against the Connally bill by Senator Shipstead, the reactionary Minnesota Republican who long ago discarded the Farmer-Labor label, and by Senator Langer of North Dakota who hopes to sell the people the straight defeatist program by coloring it a little with radical phrases. All three of these Senators have specifically defended Lewis in speeches and statements for calling a strike.

These speeches were no coincidence.

As this column has pointed out before, Lewis has far-reaching political objectives. With an eagle eye on the 1944 elections, he is trying to make a coalition between labor and the most reactionary, defeatist elements in both the Republican and Democratic parties.

Apparently he hopes to tell labor: "Look, I am not alone. I have allies. See all these new friends I have won for you." And it certainly is a motley crew of supporters which Lewis has gathered around himself. Evelyn Walsh McLean, hostess of Hjalmar Procopé, owner of the Hope diamond, friend of John L. Lewis, wrote a column in Cissy Patterson's Times-Herald weeping crocodile tears for the miners. And John O'Donnell, the New York Daily News columnist who received the Iron Cross from the President for distinguished service to the Axis, gleefully wrote that Lewis "pulled the rug from under F. D. R.'s radio speech by his announcement that the striking miners would be back at work."

Unfortunately Senator Alben Barkley, the administration leader, helped Wheeler get away with his impersonation as a friend of labor. Barkley voted for the Connally bill—after speaking against it. And at the same time he defended John L. Lewis' strike on the ground that it wasn't a strike at all but just a case of miners not working without a contract.

Barkley comes from the coal mining state of Kentucky. And he must have thought he was being pretty clever. Actually he was playing stupid politics. His flipping around from side to side won't get him any support anywhere. And it won't help him any to build John L. Lewis up. No matter what Barkley does, Lewis isn't going to back the administration leader in the Senate for re-election.

There are two obvious things which have got to be done by labor and the administration in combating John L. Lewis' elaborate political intrigues: First, to fight Lewis right down the line. Second, to fight for the justified grievances of the workers. This includes a roll-back of prices, revision of the President's executive order to permit adjustment of wage inequalities and opposition to anti-labor legislation.

Barkley did neither of these things. I hope his dangerous ineptitude will be a warning to the administration when the anti-labor bills come before the House for action.

RANDOM NOTES

PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA of Bolivia has been challenged by his rival in the last election to make good on the speeches about democratic rights which he has been making in this country.

In a letter to Penaranda, Jose Antonio Arze, leader of the leftist Revolutionary Party of Bolivia, urged Penaranda to restore civil liberties and grant amnesty to progressives and anti-fascists. Arze himself has been threatened with death if he returns to Bolivia. He says that more than 400 miners were killed during the recent tin strike in Bolivia.

At his press conference here Penaranda confirmed the report printed in this column that Bolivia's declaration of war against the Axis is being used primarily for a crack-down on labor. Asked what plans he had for mobilizing more men for the army, Penaranda said that he didn't have any. But rubbing his hands together gleefully, he said that he had added 10,000 men to the labor force in the mines just by picking them off the streets, loading them into freight cars and sending them to their new jobs. . . .

Anti-Semitic poison is still finding its way into the Congressional Record. Rep. Fred Bradley, Michigan Republican, put in the Record a letter from a friend in the district which said: "I hope the Jews get rich enough from this war so that there will never be another. Don't you?" Bradley obviously did agree. He said that "this letter is important for every man and woman in this House to read and study carefully" . . .

Senator Styles Bridges, the reactionary Vermont Senator with the Presidential bug, now feels that he has two strikes against him. He has been trying to live down for years the trick of fate that gave him the same name as Harry Bridges, the West Coast CIO leader. He changed his name to H. Styles Bridges, and in final desperation has dropped the H. completely. To make matters worse, he has been identified as one of the most frequent guests at the House on R street, Monroe Kaplan, host of the R street rendezvous, has been booming Styles Bridges (not Harry, mind you) as "our next President."

'Time Is Life': Fighting Slogan of a Moscow Machine Tool Factory

By Janet Weaver

(By Wireline to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, May 10.—Put Alexander Shashkov in a machine shop in Detroit or Cleveland and it would be hard to tell him from many an American worker who is today helping wage the battle for production in the United States.

That is the first thought that came to my mind when I met Shashkov last Tuesday in a general assembly shop in a big machine and tool plant in Moscow, where he is the leader of the best "youth brigade" of his industry in the Soviet capital.

This highly skilled Russian fitter is of average height, with curly brown hair and brown eyes and ready to smile. When he shakes your hand he means it; he has a grip like a vise.

He likes sports, the movies, or a quiet evening at home with his wife and two young children.

But he has little time for such things now. His average working day is 12 hours, he told me, but it is not unusual for him to spend 15 and even 18 hours of the job.

I had gone to this plant to get first hand information on the "youth brigades" and the "front line brigades" which had played a principal role in the winning of the banner of the Defense Council for this plant in the All-Union socialist competition in January, February and March.

RED BANNER

I got there just in time to see the plant's 33 brigades in action as they went down the home stretch of the socialist emulation race in honor of May Day. Over Shashkov's working place hung the coveted Red Banner which his brigade won in competition with 3,200 other brigades.

"It was given to us for only two months, but we intend to hold on to it," he told me. One of the young workers added, jokingly, "Even if it means bringing his kids into the brigade."

"Our brigade pledged to assemble 22 machines in March and April," Shashkov said. "We are finishing the 22nd machine tomorrow, and by May Day we will have done 26. The extra four will go to the special fund of the high command."

Now, if you are somewhat vague—as I was—on what it means to assemble these giant machines, how much time and effort it takes and what are the advantages of working in brigades rather than individually, these figures might not mean much. But when you learn that according to old methods of production, a team of three composed of one skilled worker and two assistants was considered good if they could assemble four machines per month, it becomes clearer.

The achievements of Shashkov's brigade help to disclose the "secret" of Soviet production miracles. The brigade was organized in October, 1941, when the plant, formerly a small enterprise located in another part of Moscow, was moved into the premises vacated by an armaments plant which had been evacuated to the east.

NEW WORKERS

Faced with a shortage of labor, the plant set up a special department for training new workers—mostly youngsters and housewives—and tackled the job of organizing the production of machine tools on a big scale.

Shashkov, as an experienced worker and as a member of the executive committee of the trade union local, played an important role in this organization.

At that time his brigade of five workers produced six machines per month. And today, with a brigade of seven composed of three semi-skilled workers and three school pupils, it is averaging 13 machines per month.

According to Shashkov, the main reason for such an increase is better organization of the work and a more conscientious attitude on the part of the workers.

"You Americans say 'time is money.' We say 'time is life,' for armaments produced on these machines will save the lives of our people and help destroy the Nazis."

BRIGADE SYSTEM

Later I talked to the engineer, Paul Vydrin, who, by the way, spent some time in America in the pre-war years and visited the machine tool plants in Cleveland, Cincinnati and other cities. Speaking in perfect English he explained the advantages of the brigade system.

"Together the boys work out new



Ruml Robs You

WITHIN the next forty-eight hours you and Uncle Sam are in danger of having your pockets picked by Congress in one of the biggest pickpocketing acts in the history of the United States.

We refer to the Ruml plan swindle.

This will let the millionaires of big corporations of America keep nearly ten billion dollars of the tax money which they now have in their cash registers, and which they owe to the Government for 1942 taxes.

But the Government is going to have to get that ten billion dollars from some place. It needs it for the war against Hitler and the Axis. Where will it come from?

From YOU and your family, Mr. and Mrs. Average American Wage Earner!

This swindle, according to radio commentator Drew Pearson, was started by Mr. Ruml of R. H. Macy and Co. of New York to allow their big executives to retire and live for years on the money they would be able to grab under the forgivable-rich plan. This plan to cheat the United States was taken up with enthusiasm by the Republican Party leaders who hate the Administration and who oppose the war. The GOP leaders like Senator Vandenberg and Rep. Knutson (appeasers both) know that if the Government is robbed of these necessary billions of dollars, the money would have to come from the common people. They hope that this will not only give them huge free profits, but also will cause unrest among the people and weaken the country's unity.

The Senate may act on this any day now.

If they pass it, they will rush heavier taxes on your wages, on your daily purchases of food and clothing.

For the sake of the war effort and for your own family's welfare, act at once to stop this Ruml swindle! Wire your U. S. Senators at once urging the defeat of the Ruml plan and the almost equally bad House bill, and the enactment of a real ability-to-pay tax plan.

What the Nazis Fear

SUCCESS begins to smile broadly on the banners of the United Nations. Fleeing Axis troops, severely strafed as they run, are all that remains of the once-boastful armies of the Nazi Rommel. They are making for the rough mountainous region of the Cape Bon Peninsula, for a last stand or a last hiding place.

The Axis is thus being laid low in North Africa. The final phase of the fight there is now entered into, with the number of prisoners bagged by the Anglo-American armies mounting with every communique.

American ingenuity and fighting power are beginning to make themselves felt, along with British tenacity. Above all, true coalition warfare—which slashes at Hitler while the Red Army is battling him down . . . is beginning to demonstrate what it can do.

Over in the Kuban, that Red Army continues courageously to deliver heavy jabs to the Nazis. Yesterday the Soviet soldiers fought their way into the suburbs of Novorossiysk. The Red Army airmen have been particularly active and notably effective. In one week alone they have bagged 950 Nazi planes, a tremendous loss to the Luftwaffe.

Meanwhile, Palermo in Sicily is visited by the heaviest day air-raid of the war in the Mediterranean area. It was an all-American raid of more than 400 planes. We are warming up, it seems, for much bigger operations than in the jagged hills of Tunisia.

This is exactly what the Nazis fear. There are invasion jitters in the Hitlerite camp—to be witnessed in Greece, Holland and Poland. The occupied countries themselves look with patriotic impatience for the com-

ing of the Anglo-American legions in a real two-front war.

But there are still people, as we have repeatedly said, who try to find reasons at all times why there should be no Western invasion of Europe. In the pages of the New York Times and over the radio, they are busy again.

Now they say: "If the Red Army can show it can hold back the Nazi offensive for another time we will open up the invasion, but we'll wait and see if this is going to happen." This hemming and hawing is not the Second Front. It is the exact opposite. The precise purpose of the Second Front is to hit Hitler from the West while the Soviet armies are beating him down on the Eastern front. Our job is not to speculate as to whether the Soviet armies will hold Hitler back for the third time; it is to decide at once that we will engage in such an all-out companion attack from the West as will not permit Hitler to hold out.

But we can be aware, from that alibi-making, that the enemies of the Second Front are not yet dead. That knowledge can spur us on to rally behind the Commander-in-Chief, doing all in our power to raise production and to stir America to put through the European invasion without any more delay.

On Subsidies

THE half a billion dollar subsidy program, now under preparation by the Administration, is the first serious step taken to compel that roll-back of prices ordered by the President on April 8.

It is a victory for those labor forces that have given active support to the President's stabilization policy. It proves that support for the stabilization program is labor's only course in protecting both its own immediate economic interests and the nation's war economy.

Conversely, it proves wrong those who have attacked the President's order and who, with John L. Lewis, want to scrap the War Labor Board. For the scrapping of the Board would wreck stabilization, destroy the subsidy program, and make labor the victim of disastrous inflation.

As a matter of fact, that is the object of the National Association of Manufacturers and its stooge "Farm Bloc" in Congress. That bloc of reactionaries has fought bitterly against all checks on prices and profits. Its purpose is to place the whole burden of the war on the shoulders of the workers. And it is already preparing the fight against the Administration subsidy program.

In doing so, it is knifing the farmer for whom it pretends to speak. For subsidies will protect the farmers' prices, which even the most hard-bitten of the "Farm Bloc" crowd must now admit are generally "satisfactory."

The subsidy program is also opposed by those who, like the New York Times, want to "stem" inflation by stripping the worker of everything except bare subsistence. Since subsidies mean a roll-back in prices, and therefore a setback to inflation, one must suspect that the motives of these "enemies" of inflation are not of the purest.

The reactions to the proposed subsidy program indicate that the President faces the toughest sort of fight on the issue, and will need maximum support from labor particularly.

Thus, criticism of the program made by George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the AFL, is not at all helpful. Meany charges that the amount proposed is "peanuts," and attacks the whole price control set-up. The effect of this is to play into the hands of the enemies of that set-up, and to line up with the opponents of stabilization, including those who want to scrap the War Labor Board.

Labor should remember that the President cannot do the job alone.